HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1822. No. 105.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued before the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring a continuance until countermanded—And the paper will be discontinued till arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines will be inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

D. HEARTT

proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this Office.

Bank of Cape Fear.

THE following is directed to be the form of notes negotiable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place—at which form blanks can be had of Dr. James Webb.

County, 182

\$

days after the day of we A. B. principal, and C. D. and E. F. securities, promise to pay James Webb, agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, or order, value received, negotiable and payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of said Bank at Hillsborough; to which payment we bind ourselves and our heirs. Witness our hands and seals.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *D. B. ALSOBROOK*, by note or account, are particularly requested to call and pay the same.

Also, all persons indebted to *FADDIS & ALSOBROOK*, by note or account, will do well to call and discharge the same during the county and superior courts as the concern of Faddis & Alsobrook will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, and they wish to settle as much of the business as they possibly can during that time.

The business to be settled done by

David B. Alsobrook.

January 29, 1822. 03—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel.

He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03—

NOTICE.

WHEREAS some notes belonging to the estate of Robert B. Corn, deceased, have been illegally transferred; all persons indebted to said estate, by note or otherwise are hereby notified not to pay the same to any person but the subscriber.

Thomas Tinnen,
Surviving Administrator.

Jan. 29th. 03—3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

Dec. 11 96—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Ellenor Gappins, by her next friend Thomas Whitted, vs. *Wm. Gappins and John Young, administrators, &c. of Thomas Whitted, deceased.* } In Equity. Original bill for alimony.

IT appearing that William Gappins, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits and jurisdiction of this court, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: therefore ordered, that publication be made in some newspaper, that the said William Gappins appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, **J. Webb, C. & M. E.**
By A. B. BRUCE, D. Clerk.

Jan 12, 1822. Price adv. \$2 62½ 01—6w

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late *DAVID RAY*, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, } *Ex'rs.*
James Webb, }

Dec. 4, 1821. 95—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar

James Webb, and } *Ex'rs.*
James Phillips, }

Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3m

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Orange, at November term last, I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March next, expose to public sale, for ready money, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a negro calling himself Richard Cobb, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 24th Nov 1820, unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 1. 95—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will take as boarders three or four students of the academy, boys or girls; girls would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

Jan. 16. 01—

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing postponed to the 2d day of March.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		\$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

☞ Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

HILLSBOROUGH Masonic Lottery.

THE DRAWING of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery is postponed to the

Second day of March,

which will be the Saturday of Orange February Court; at which time those that hold tickets may begin to look out for some of the high floating prizes. The sale of tickets has been for a short time rapid. Tickets will certainly rise to six dollars after the first or second day's drawing. Those that wish to venture had better purchase at an early day.

The Managers.

January 22, 1822 02—

EDWARD P. FINCH,

FROM Lynchburg, Va. having permanently settled himself in this place, intends keeping constantly on hand

All kinds of Saddles, Bridles and Harness,

and flatters himself that he is now prepared to have work executed at the shortest notice and in the most workman-like manner.

Oxford, January 19, 1822 02—4w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Person county, N. C. fifteen miles North of Hillsborough on the 9th of December last, and was seen on the road between Hillsborough and Anderson's store on the 25th of December last, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of *SAM*, sometimes calls himself Sam Oxerton; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high; about 21 or 22 years of age; his eye lids hang uncommon full as if they were swelled; wore homespun mixed pantaloons, wide at the ancle; white waistcoat, stole a homespun mixed coat and wore it away; a black fur hat, small brim, about half worn. He can play on the fife and flute a little. He carried off with him a German flute that was not his, but I have got three joints of the flute again since, so that he has but a small part of it with him. He is a hatter, and can make a good fur and wool hat. He will I have no doubt, try to pass as a free man. He is very active and runs very fast, and is a very slippery fellow.

Any information about him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be given to have him delivered to me, or secued in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

S. Cochran.

Person county, Jan. 3, 1822. 100—tf

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14, 1821. 92—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best saddles, cut back trees, at	\$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 108—tf

☞ Take Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 4. 95—

State of North-Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1821.

Sterling Ruffin and Richard W. Michaux vs. *Samuel Hobson and others.*

IT appearing to the court that Matthew Hobson and William Royal, defendants in this case, are inhabitants of another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for them to plead, answer, or demur at or before the next term of this court, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

Andrew Harrison, jr. C. M. E.

Price adv, \$1 75. 02—6w

State of North-Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE
CONVENTION QUESTION,
Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
December 18, 1821.

Mr. BLACKLEDGE observed, that he had not intended to take any part in the debate concerning the resolutions on the table; how important soever their subject matter might be. He was anxious that the discussions should be restricted within very narrow limits; for he feared that our sectional feelings and prejudices might be aroused and exasperated by a protracted discussion of this ungracious subject. On similar occasions, it invariably eventuated, as he believed, in harsh and angry recrimination. He dreaded these anti-national feelings; he deeply lamented their existence; he still more lamented, that our Western brethren should so studiously foster their growth, and increase their acrimony, by annually thrusting upon us this invidious contest; when they must be sensible, that it will prove both unprofitable and unavailing. As he perceived, however, that the debate, contrary to his wishes, was about to take a very wide range, he felt it due to the few gentlemen who opposed these resolutions, on the floor; and also due to his constituents, not to remain entirely silent.

I do not intend, (said Mr. B.) to enter into an examination, or attempt to detect and expose the fallacy of the gentlemen's arithmetical and statistical calculations. Though compiled with so much care, and delivered with so much confidence and complacency, he believed they were assailable. But he left that task to gentlemen who where more experienced and more able to execute it than himself: he knew there were such gentlemen, in their places, who were prepared to meet them, in due time, on that ground; and to oppose them with statements of an opposite character.

Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. B.) I beg leave to call the attention of the committee to some remarks, made by the gentleman from Rockingham, (Mr. Morehead,) in reply to the able address which his friend from Newbern, (Mr. Hawks,) had delivered on the subject.

It will be recollected, sir, that he (Mr. Hawks) had laid down as the proper basis of representation, a ratio combining both population, and taxation—and, resting upon this basis, had called on the gentlemen in opposition to shew that our present constitution is inconsistent or unequal. The gentleman from Rockingham has essayed to do it. Mr. B's present object was to examine whether he had done it satisfactorily. That gentleman, (Mr. Morehead) had extracted from his statistical budget, the facts, that there were, in the Western counties of the state, upwards of one hundred thousand freemen, more than there are in the Eastern counties; and that the Eastern have a greater number of representatives in the legislature, than the Western counties. From these data he concludes that the representation is unequal; and that the constitution should be altered to remedy the grievance. This, surely, is no answer to the argument of my friend from Newbern. However correct the conclusion might be, were we to assume population solely as the basis of representation, he needed not now to say—it was irrelevant to the question now in issue. But certainly when applied to the basis assumed, to the question in issue, the conclusion is shot wide of the mark; it was false and illogical. But if the gentleman insisted that population, solely, should be the basis of representation, he confessed he differed from him essentially as to the correctness of the principle. He did believe, that in all governments, where the stability of its institutions was deemed important, it was found necessary that property, as well as persons, should be represented in the national councils. The protection of property was one of the strongest incentives to the formation of political societies; it was one of the most indissoluble links which bound us together as a society. It is property which mainly swells the state and national treasury, by its liberal contributions; without which, indeed, both the state and the union would crumble into ruins, from their own imbecility. It surely, then, should be duly protected; and it could not be properly protected without representation. Our own colonial experience has taught us this maxim, that nothing can be properly protected, unless its due weight is felt in the national councils; and the experience of all nations, who have had any correct notions of rational liberty, has stamped it with the impress of truth. Our government is not a democracy; a pure democracy, nor did he conceive that it was the intention of the framers of our constitution to make it such. It was impossible that a

nation, as wealthy, as populeus, and as widely extended as ours, ever could exist under such a form of government. It is, and was intended to be, a mixed republic; in which, whilst the liberality and freedom of its principles were carefully provided for, its stability and duration were not neglectd; a form of government as distinct from democracy, as anarchy was from despotism. He hoped it would remain so—that the time never would come, when the privileges of a citizen and a freeholder, would be conferred on every vagabond who might wander amongst us, for he distrusted this vagrant patriotism—that we might never be reduced to the state described by a satyrist, more prized for wit than ingenuousness; a state, "where every blackguard fascal is a king."

Mr. B. observed, that he believed the gentleman, (Mr. Morehead) himself, was not willing to go the whole length to which this principle of disorganization would lead him. He was induced to believe so from the second division of his argument. In this he assumed population and taxation combined, as the proper basis of representation; and contended that out of our own mouths we are condemned. He begged leave to call the attention of the committee to this part of the subject. That gentleman, (Mr. Morehead) invites us to review the comptroller's report. He tells us that from this it is evident, that, (excluding the county of Wake,) the Western counties pay into the state treasury a sum exceding what is paid by the Eastern counties; though by a comparatively small sum; in fact, by what we may, on this subject, call a mere fraction, and hence concludes, that the representation is unequal, even on our own principles. Now, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. B. admitting that the gentleman's data are entirely correct, he asked the committee seriously, whether, when *no* real or practical evil existed, it was prudent or wise to demolish a fabric as venerable and time honoured as our constitution, solely for the purpose of attempting to rear another, whose symmetry or proportions might better please the eye? Whether it were proper to burn that noble "Magna Charta" of rights, which our ancestors have left us, because our self complacency induces us to believe, that we could write another which might read more trippingly on the tongue, or look better upon paper? Wether, in a nation comprising nearly a million of citizens, and many millions of wealth, because a mere fraction of either may not be fully represented, the very bonds of society should be dissolved? the government itself should be resolved into its original elements? and the constitution, the law and the gospel, sacrificed on the altar of political experiment? Yet all this is demanded; and that, too, with no security as to what will be the event of the convulsion; with an utter uncertainty as to what may be the nature of the "shapeless monster," springing out of this chaotic confusion With a possibility, nay, I may say, a strong probability that our situation will be deteriorated by the experiment. For I fear, that at least our wisdom and our patriotism would be found unequal to the task of preserving equal rights and national liberty, by throwing around them barriers as impregnable as those which our ancestors have erected. But to return to the gentleman's data. He denied that they were entirely correct. With the greatest respect for the gentleman from Rockingham, he must be permitted to observe, that though he scrupulously told us the truth, he had cautiously abstained from disclosing to us the whole truth. It will be remarked that up to this period of the debate, no mention has been made, by that gentleman or any other, of the vast sums of revenue which are poured into the lap of the general government, by the eastern section of the state. But without a reference to these, we could never arrive at a correct conclusion: for without them the premises were incomplete. He would submit a few remarks to the committee on this subject, with a view of elucidating the question. He believed that he might safely assert, that the individual towns of Newbern, Wilmington, Washington and Edenton, paid into the national coffers more money than was derived from all the wealthy and widely extended regions of the west. He had no documents to which he could refer, for the establishment of this or any other facts of the same nature. He had taken no pains to procure them, for he did not expect to have shared in the debate. But he believed he hazarded nothing in asserting, that the excess which the eastern counties paid into the general treasury, over and above what the western counties paid into the same fund, equalled, if it did not exceed, the ordinary revenue of the state of North Carolina. He insisted that the committee ought to take this fact into view, and to give it much weight, as bearing on the present question. Our relative representation in congress is not affected by this excess of taxation; and it ought to be felt somewhere; it ought to be felt in this legislature. It is this sum paid into the treasury, which increases our navy, supports our army, and enables the administration of the union to carry all its functions into due operation; for the benefit both of the west and the east; for the general good. Giving then, this circumstance its due weight, taking this view of the subject, we perceive, that though their population exceeds ours, by more than one hundred thousand, yet we pay a double or tripple quantum of taxation. And hence we may fairly conclude, that on the proposed basis of population and taxation combined, the present representation is equally proportioned between the western and eastern counties; at least as equally so, as is to be desired for any practical purposes.

Practical perfection, Mr. Chairman, is not to be expected from short-sighted humanity; least of all, is it to be expected in political combinations. It can exist no where but in the fanciful visions of political theorists. On any *practical* system of representation, there will always be a fraction of population or wealth, not as well represented in some places as in others. But if no practical evil result therefrom, or the disproportion is not enormous, it is unnecessary, nay dangerous, to call into action the rude and unsteady hand of reform. Both population and wealth, are necessarily very fluctuating in a country so new as ours: where such great temptations are held out to enterprize: where industry is discovering new channels, into which it can be more profitably directed; and where those local attachments exist, in so slight a degree, which, in older countries, bind their inhabitants, though poor and enslaved, with indissoluble ties, to the hearth-stone of their ancestors. From the operation of one, or all of these circumstances combined, a section of country, which now boasted of its population and wealth, might the next year, be drained of both; and the ratio of representation, which one year was precisely just, would the next year in theory, at least, be odious and unequal.—From the operation of the same causes, it sometimes happened, that in sections of the country where enterprize and industry had, for a long time, languished and slumbered in inaction, and wealth and population were at a dead stand; that a new impetus was given to both, from the discovery of some new source of employment. He believed that this was about to be the case in the eastern counties; and that it would eventuate in equalizing the population of the eastern and western divisions of the state. It is well known that there are immense bodies of wilderness in the eastern part of the state, some of which have never been trodden by the foot of civilization.—They afford the most fertile soils in the state, though now uncultivated. He believed they would not long remain so. The piercing eye of cupidity, was already attracted towards them, and gloated on the 'promised land' with rapture and delight. The genius of enterprise and labor, wearied with repose, had already aroused from inaction—and was preparing with renewed vigor, to address himself to the grateful labor. Experiments had been made; and these lands had been found to render an ample and abundant reward to the agriculturalist. Now, sir, when under these auspices, our widely extended swamps and pocosons shall have been reclaimed by the hand of cultivation; when our desarts shall smile and our wilderness blossom as the rose; (and ere long, I trust they will,) then sir, I believe, that the scale even of population will preponderate in the east.

But we are told, Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. B.) that now is the accepted time to examine and amend our rotten Constitution—that in this interval of peace, this *æra of good feelings*, when no party excitement exists, we should address ourselves seriously to the task of altering the rotten patch-work of our ancestors: we are told also, that we are as wise and as patriotic; perhaps wiser and more patriotic than they were; and consequently, perfectly competent to perform that necessary, but irrevent duty. On this occasion, sir, (with my friend from Newbern,) I cannot but advert with pain to the bold and peremptory language with which the gentle from the west denounce the constitution; and I had almost said, menanced its supporters. We are plainly told, that if we do not consent peaceably to the alteration of the constitution, *they* will forcibly alter it: if we do not vote for the resolutions on the table—*they* will have a convention: *they* will destroy the constitution. I have heard (said Mr. B.) this language held out of doors; even there I heard it, with surprise. But he was grieved and dismayed, that in the face of the people in this hall, such sentiments and such language, should be boldly uttered and seriously defended. Does this language bespeak that cool and temperate spirit, that total absence of party feeling, or that noble disinterestedness, which submits to partial evil for the general good, which we ought to expect in a convention? Or did these sentiments encourage us in believing, that in a convention in these days, we could hope to assemble legislators as cautious and as wise; or patriots as pure and as singlehearted, as were they whose names are subscribed to our present Constitution? He feared not. Much as he respected the friends of the resolutions on the table: much as he respected his own Eastern friends, he confessed, he respected the patriots and heroes of 76 more: he had not sufficient self-complacency, to believe that we are as wise or as patriotic as they were; far less did he believe, that we are wiser or more patriotic. And on this score, the sentiments, proclaimed by the gentlemen in opposition, had perfected his belief—they had exalted it to faith. He feared that the rapid increase of luxury and wealth; the wide-spread influence of banks and other corporations; the prevalence of a spirit of faction in some places, and of aristocracy in others, had tended to sap the foundations of public spirit every where; and had thereby, in some degree, enervated and corrupted genuine republican principles.

Mr. B. asserted that it was unwise and dangerous to tamper with old institutions, on any occasions but those of the most emergency; it was most unwise to sacrifice a positive good, for the existence of mere visionary evils. Constitutions ought not to be destroyed, for trivial reasons, or imaginary grievances. They were intended as a solemn record of principles: they should be fixed, lasting, durable, permanent. Not like municipal laws, which being applicable to the changeful transactions of ordinary life, should change as they do; and which the same power that breathed them into existence one year, might annihilate the next. They should not be placed in the power of the lordlings of faction—nor treated as the toys or playthings of ambition. He repeated it, they should not be altered or destroyed for aught, but real and serious grievances. None such existed. He called on the gentlemen from the West to point them out if there were any. Though the preponderance of power is in the East, I ask them if it has ever been ungraciously exercised? Can the West complain of any unbrotherly sentiment which we have ever fostered? Any unkind, illiberal or unfraternal act, that we have sanctioned towards them? The gentlemen from the West admit they cannot. They well know, that we are always ready to do their talents and merit ample justice, by the promptitude with which we confer upon them the offices of government—in the improvement of roads and rivers, the public purse has been devoted almost exclusivly to the West; its contents have been cheerfully distributed among them, with the most liberal hand, and the most lavish profusion.

To conclude, Mr. chairman, (said Mr. B) though my reason were not fully convinced of the utter impolicy of the resolutions on the table; which most certainly is; the strong feeling of respect and veneration with which I have always regarded that glorious instrument, would induce me to hesitate long, ere, under any circumstance, I would assent to its destruction. When he called to mind, that it was the mantle, which was thrown around the first born of the revolution, on its natal day, that it is the handy-work of the patriots and heroes who achieved our independence; the rich reward of their toils, or the sacred price of their blood—and that it has protected us from our revolutionary struggle to vigorous maturity he confessed he felt for it the deepest veneration. When he recollected, that it had resisted the encroachments of power, and the turbulence of faction; that it shielded us through the storms and troubles of a second glorious and bloody war, and still affords its ample protection, whilst peace, and plenty, and happiness smiled on all our borders, the strongest confidence in its excellence was added to his veneration. Feeling these sentiments, and feeling them deeply, he trusted that he should never stretch out an unhallowed hand to assist in its destruction.

(Debate to be continued.)

VIRGINIA.

An address to the people of Virginia, "who are bound to pay taxes; work on the high ways; and fight for a country that denies them a vote, the natural right of freemen;" has been published in some of the newspapers, and circulated very generally throughout the state by means of handbills. The address concludes with the following plan, which is to "secure a vote to every free white man in the state of Virginia."

1st. A few active, faithful citizens, in the boundary of every captain's company, in each county, must visit the dwelling of such as cannot attend at appointed places, and make out a correct list of all who are not entitled to vote for the state, or general government, and at the same time take the vote of such persons for two delegates to represent the company in a county meeting to be held immediately at the court house of the county.

2d. The company delegates to appoint two county delegates, to meet in convention at Charlottsville, and also appoint a standing corresponding committee, to consist of six members and a chairman, in each county, who shall have power to watch over the tranquility of the country, and be organs of communication with the general committee consisting of twelve members and a chairman, chosen by the company delegates of the county of Augusta, and to hold their meetings at Staunton. Charlottsville is selected on account of its central position, and the residence of Mr. Jefferson, whose opinion of your rights is already known, by his letter to Mr. Jarvis, and his advice will no doubt always be at the service of his fellow citizens. It will also afford him an opportunity of finishing the deliverance of his country from aristocracy, so hateful in his sight, as appears from his writings, and the whole tenor of his well spent life.

3d. The representatives of counties to meet at Charlottsville, on a day appointed by the general committee, and in a short session, of not more than one week, draft a petition to the body who have been elected by a few persons, and improperly styled the representatives of Virginia. Three commissioners, appointed by the representatives of counties, shall present said petition, praying for the call of a convention and allowing every free white male above the age of 21, to vote. If this just demand is refused, the general committee may order a day of election, and prescribe the rules regulating the same in the whole state, at which the people may vote for a suitable person for governor of Virginia and two representatives from each county.

4th. The governor and members of the legislature shall meet in the capitol at Richmond, take an oath to execute the laws of the state until the same are amended or repealed. The governor to have power to do such acts as the governor of Virginia now does. The representatives to elect 36 of their own body to form another house, to be called the senate. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate and house of representatives, to appoint all officers necessary for the judiciary and military departments of the state; whose appointments shall continue to the end of the first session of the next legislature.

5th. It shall be the duty of the legislature to authorise the governor to take possession of all the public buildings and public property of every description including the records of courts and other public documents, and to punish by imprisonment any attempt to obstruct a due execution of the said authority.

6th. At the first session of the legislature aforesaid, a law shall pass, calling a convention, to form a constitution; and the said legislature shall not adjourn until the judiciary and military departments are filled with the functionaries necessary for the administration of the laws of the state.

The letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Jarvis, alluded to in the above article, is dated the 20th of September last, and is said to contain the following important opinion:

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with wholesome discretion, the remedy is, not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

This is an important opinion, not only for its consonance with sound reason, and its tendency to promote public happiness, the ultimate end for which governments were instituted; but as coming from our great revolutionary patriot, Thomas Jefferson; whom Mr. Hawks, in his speech in our legislature in opposition to a convention, has styled "the high priest of republicanism." This extract contains unequivocal language; and the friends of a convention in this state need no longer be deterred in their measures or frightened into submission to the aristocracy of the east by the great name of Jefferson. He still distinguishes himself as the champion of liberty. His language is—"I know no depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and it should not be taken from them." This is not a new doctrine, lately embraced by this great man; it is the general language of all our revolutionary patriots. Look at the declaration of independence, the sentiments of which emanated from a Washington, a Jefferson, a Henry, and many other luminaries which shown with resplendent brightness on the day which gave to liberty a resting place and a home—an instrument which speaks the language of freemen, and which will be read with exultation by millions who are yet to spring up the happy possessors of a soil rendered doubly valuable for the security in which they will enjoy the fruit of their labour. It is in this instrument that the liberty-loving heroes of our revolution, in glowing language, thus express themselves: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." Look to our state constitution, and the same spirit of liberty will be discovered. You are there told, that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people," and that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

In consonance with sentiments so unequivocally expressed, we are clearly of opinion, that the majority should possess the right of governing; and if it be true, as stated in the address above alluded to, that 70,000 of the freemen of Virginia are in favour of universal suffrage, and 20,000 only against it, we see no good reason why so large a proportion of the productive population and effective strength of the state should be excluded from participation in the government, in direct violation of our declaration of independence—"*all men are born equal.*" If for the protection of property it be necessary that the members of the senate should be the representatives of wealth only; should the great body of the people, the industrious mechanic and the labouring farmer, be excluded from all participation in the government; and the possession of fifty acres of land be an indispensible qualification to enable a freeman to vote for a member of the house of representatives also? Let the measures of the people of Virginia be characterised by prudence and moderation, and we wish them success; and should the project now before them eventuate in the accomplishment of the end proposed, we are not without hope that the independent conduct of the freemen of a sister state will have a salutary effect on the institutions of our own.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, January 31.

After an unusual long interval, we again have the satisfaction to announce an arrival from England. Among the vessels arrived below, is the December packet ship Amity, capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, which arrived within Sandy Hook on Tuesday, where the ship with most of the other vessels, remained yesterday, not being able to come up through the ice. Captain Maxwell came up in our news boat at half past one o'clock in the afternoon with his letter bags, containing about 5000 letters.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with Liverpool papers of the 4th, and London to the 3d December.

In a heavy gale experienced on the British coast the latter part of November, and beginning of December, a number of vessels were lost—and we are sorry to find among the number, the ships Repeater, Richmond and Isabella, all of this port.

Vienna, November 11.

Authentic letters from Galaxidi, of the 10th September, confirm the complete defeat of the Turkish army marching against Beotia and the Peloponnesus, as experienced at Thermopylæ. Four Pachas commanded that army. The first, Beni Pacha, died at Larissa before the battle, and his troops dispersed. The three others continued their march with 500 men to Zitouni, and thence to Thermopylæ. They bivouacked near the village of Molos, and reconnoitered the position of the Greeks with 300 men. The Greeks attacked them at a disadvantage, and slew all of them except 60.

The next day the Turkish army advanced *en masse*, and endeavoured to force the lines of the Greeks, and to pass to Thermopylæ, but they encountered a vigorous resistance. The fighting was hand to hand, and the Greeks remained conquerors. More than 1,200 Greeks have been killed. The Greeks have taken 30 carriages of provisions, seven cannon, much ammunition, 17 colours, many horses, &c.—Menin Pacha was beat by the captain Gouras. He is concealed in the forest with his men, and they hope to make them prisoners. The Greek army prepared to march toward Zitouni.

Letters to the 18th October (since corroborated) leave no doubt that an action took place in the beginning of October, between the Greek and Turkish fleets. The later consisted of 53 ships of war, with 3 empty vessels, taken at Galaxide. It was attacked by 26 Greek vessels, and dispersed; the Greeks recovering the vessels before taken from them. A Turkish corvette was boarded and taken; and seven other ships sunk. Nearly all the remainder, about 40, took refuge in Zante; from which, the Islanders, it is said obliged the English authorities to send them off, and even killed four British soldiers. The annihilation of the Turkish fleet was confidently expected at Zante.

An article from Zante, of Oct. 8, announces that the Turkish fleet had been joined by a squadron from Egypt, together making upwards of 60 sail, including four line of battle ships. On the 9th the fleet sailed for the Levant.

The taking of Tripolitza by the Greeks is confirmed from various quarters. The Turkish garrison except 3 chiefs detained as hostages was put to the sword. A letter from Semlin, dated Oct. 29, states that the Greeks had captured 3 ships in the Gulf of Casandra, under the Turkish flag, having on board arms and ammunition for the Ottoman troops, and also 65 English officers who had purchased arms at Corfu on account of the Porte.

The news from Spain is of a still more alarming character than received by our former advices. It would seem indeed, as though the frail half-republican, half-monarchical government was on the very verge of dissolution.

The king has peremptorily refused to dismiss his ministers, as demanded by the people. He replied, "If ministers be culpable, let their responsibility be made the ground of their impeach

ment, and let them be tried: if they be not, they ought to continue at their post. Such is my will, emanating from the perogative granted me by the constitution, which I will observe; but I also require that it be observed.'

One of the latest letters from Madrid says, 'This capital is at this moment threatened with a repetition of the revolutionary scenes of Saragossa. Our Jacobins assembled in numerous groups this evening, and are running through the streets, shouting loudly. The whole garrison and the militia are under arms. Orders have just been given to fire upon the rioters if they refuse to disperse. Terror is at its height. The citizens have all locked themselves in their dwellings.—The rallying cry of the clubists is, '*Tragola ferio.*' They announce that the government has in view to produce a counter-revolution, and that it must be taken possession of by force.

It would seem that there is some uneasiness in France among the politicians, particularly on the subject of Greece and Turkey. The chamber of deputies presented an address to the king, in which they express the hope that the continuance of the peace which they enjoy has not been purchased too dearly, that is, by sacrifices incompatible with the honor of the nation, and the dignity of the crown.'

This was considered as alluding to the affairs of Turkey; and to convey a hint that the king had not manifested a due degree of zeal and energy in favour of the Greeks, and in his answer the king administered a rebuke to the chamber for such an unworthy suspicion. It was confidently expected, that either the chamber would be dissolved, or the ministry changed. The necessity of either measure would, as we view the subject, indicate more danger to the stability of the national affairs than we had supposed to exist. If the government resort to another election on this point, we shall not be surprised to find them loose ground.

The Irish papers relate, that a farmer named Shea, in the county of Tapperary, in consequence of ejecting the under-tenants and cotters, for refusing either to pay their rent in money, or to work for him in its discharge, had his house and premises surrounded by an armed banditti, who set fire to them in the night. Within them were 18 men, women and children. Shea, the owner, appears to have been the first to burst out on his assailants, but was instantly shot and thrown back in the flames; another, making a similar attempt, shared the same fate; and, before the murderers departed, every soul in the house was burned to death! A man named Murphy, was also murdered in Queen's county; and another named Wilson, near Limerick. An inquest was held on the bodies of the above 18 unfortunate persons, besides that of an unborn infant. The verdict was, 'Burnt to death by the wilful setting on fire of the house of Edmund Shea, on the night between the 19th and 20th of November.'

It would seem by the accounts from the continent of Europe, published in the Courier of the 3d of December, that the affairs of Turkey have put on a new appearance. It is now confidently stated, that Persia, supposed to be under the influence of Russia, has declared war, and commenced hostilities against the Turks; and that Russia was only waiting for the time when military movements on the Pruth could be undertaken, to begin warlike operations against the Sublime Porte herself. On what ground the Persians have entered into the war, the accounts do not state. It is a curious fact, however, that the followers of Zoroaster, in Asia, should attack the seat of the Prophet's followers, and exert their power to aid in the overthrow of the Mahometan empire, whilst Christian, and even Protestant nations of Europe, should shew a disposition to uphold the anti-christian power.

If this account is to be relied upon, and the Courier seems to give it credit, the affairs of the eastern borders of Europe may soon assume an interesting aspect.—Attacked in his Asian dominions, the Grand Seignior will find himself placed in a situation of extreme difficulty and peril between Persia and Russia. The latter, we have supposed abundantly able to crush him, if once seriously engaged in the undertaking; but we had expected that the object of Alexander's policy would lie within the boundary of Europe. A war in Asia may have a much more extensive effect—it may crumble the whole fabric of the Ottoman empire into ruins.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—It is confidently said that Earl Talbot and Mr Grant are on the point of retiring from their respective situations, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Chief Secretary, and that they are to be succeeded by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Gouldburn. It is also said that the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel is to succeed Lord Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the home department.

The Paris papers state, that prince Labonow is building at Moscow, a palace of cast iron, which will be ornamented with forty-two columns of colossal dimensions.

The ship Fama, capt. Berry, arrived at Charleston on the 29th ult. from Liverpool, via Kinsale, Ireland, 30 days from the latter place. From papers furnished by this arrival the following article is extracted.

Cork, December 28.

At a late hour last night we received the London Journals of Monday and Tuesday, with dates from Paris to the preceding Sunday, inclusive.—The intelligence, of which we are this moment put in possession, is of the greatest importance.

The Moniteur announces the important fact of a total change in the French ministry, and contains the royal ordinance nominating their successors. Although this event was not entirely unexpected, it has excited a greater sensation in the public mind than any other that has occurred since the restoration of the Bourbons, by reason of the circumstances which preceded, the causes which produced, and the consequences which are likely to arise from it. We cannot better give our readers an insight into the latter, than by laying before them the following extract from the leading article in the Courier of Monday.

"The late ministry were condemned, by their actual successors, for not having maintained the due dignity of the crown and of the nation, in foreign diplomacy. Upon this accusation the latter have stepped into office: it follows, therefore, that the foreign policy of France must undergo a change.—The king himself, we know from his own declaration, wishes no change—but he has dismissed those counsellors who thought with him, and has taken into his confidence those who maintain an opposite opinion. The passage in the address of the deputies, which called forth his majesty's severe rebuke, was somewhat obscure as to the precise objects of complaint which were alluded to: but the general rumor and subsequent explanation, have made it pretty clear, that Greece and Italy were the points contemplated. With respect to those two counties, as well as towards Spain and Portugal, France has hitherto maintaind a neutral attitude; but, if the late coalition was not a mere political juggle, played off to displace a ministry, and not to change a system, then must the present ministers abandon that neutrality. It would be a ticklish policy, however, for a royal ministry to revive in France those feelings which a war for liberty (or, in other words, for revolution,) would arouse, if a French army were enrolled to give freedom to Greece, or to dispute with their old enemies, the Austrians, the possession of Italy.

The eyes of Europe will be upon the new ministry of France; and they must either redeem their implied pledge, and vindicate that honor and dignity which they contend have been betrayed, or tacitly acknowledge that they have made the gratuitous assumption of the fact a pretext for mere political intrigue. If they take the former course, great events must follow; if the latter, they must soon, we think, retire from power."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 28

Among the petitions this day presented, was a memorial by Mr. Hooks, from sundry merchants of Wilmington, praying for a repeal of the restrictive system, which, on motion of Mr. H. was read and referred to the committee of commerce.

On motion of Mr. J. Speed Smith, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt in all cases of process issuing from the courts of the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Chambers moved to take up the bill, now lying on the table, for the apportionment of representatives according to the fourth census. The motion, however, was declared not to be in order, the unfinished business, (the bankrupt bill) having preference in the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, all the orders of the day preceding the apportionment bill were postponed; and that bill taken up.

The question being on concurrence with the committee of the whole on adding two thousand to the ratio of apportionment, so as to make it 42 000. After debate, the motion was negatived 90 to 82.

Mr. Taylor then moved to fill the blank with the words 47,000, and required the yeas and nays thereon. The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, January 29.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house such communications as may be in the possession of the executive from the agents of the United States with the governments south of the U. States, which have declared their independence, and the communications from the agents of such governments in the United States with the secretary of state as tend to shew the political condition of those governments, and the state of the war between them and Spain, as it may be consistent with the public interest to communicate.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted for consideration the following resolutions, which lie over one day of course:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house such information as he may possess, with regard to the piratical depredations upon our commerce in the West Indies during the last six months, what naval force is employed now in that service, what seizures and captures have been made—and what additional force can be ordered on that duty, and what other means are necessary to suppress these practices and to give entire protection to our commerce.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house any particular acts of violence and outrage that have been committed upon the persons and property of American citizens in the port of Havana—how far they are permitted or acquiesced in by the authorities of that place; how far they have refused the aid of their laws to restrain and punish them—and what measures have been taken by this government in relation to this class of injury.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter from the president of the United States, received yesterday:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the 2d inst. I transmit a report of the secretary of state, with all the documents relating to the misunderstanding between Andrew Jackson, while acting as governor of the Floridas, and Elijus Fromentin, judge of a court therein; and also the correspondence between the secretary of state and the minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty, on certain proceedings in that territory, in execution of powers vested in the governor by the executive, under the law of the last session, for carrying into effect the late treaty between the United States and Spain. Being always desirous to communicate to congress, or to either house, all the information in the possession of the executive, respecting any important interest of our Union, which may be communicated without real injury to our constituents, and which can rarely happen except in negociations pending with foreign powers; and deeming it more consistent with the principles of our government, in cases submitted to my discretion, as in the present instance, to hazard error by the freedom of communication, rather than by withholding any portion of information belonging to the subject, I have thought proper to communicate every document comprized within this call.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, January 28, 1822.

Mr. Whitman moved to refer the letter, with the documents accompanying the same, to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to designate in their report such parts thereof as in their opinion, it might be proper to publish.

Mr. Baldwin thought the part that related to any controversy between gen. Jackson and Judge Fromentin, should be referred to the committee on the judiciary, and the residue only to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Nelson, of Md. moved that the communication be laid on the table, which, after some debate, prevailed.

It was then moved that the communication be printed; which was carried.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, February 13.

On the night of the 25th ult. an act of violence was committed at the still-house of Thomas Palmer, near the High Rock Ford, in this county. Mr. Palmer left the still-house at a late hour in the night, leaving there John Brackin, since deceased, Calvin Palmer and Joseph Cook. On his return in the morning he found John Brackin dreadfully bruised and scalded; of which wounds he lingered until Saturday the 2d inst. when he died, and was buried on Sunday. He was subsequently dug up, and on Wednesday an inquest was held over the body. The jury returned a verdict of "murdered by some person to them unknown, but do suspect the persons present, viz. Calvin Palmer and Joseph Cook." These persons were accordingly committed to jail to await their trial. Further particulars we shall at this time forbear to mention.

At an election for magistrate of police and commissioners for the town of Hillsborough, held at the court-house on Saturday the 2d inst. the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

Magistrate of Police.

Jonathan P. Sneed.

Commissioners.

John Young,
William H. Adams,
John Taylor,
John Scott,
Thomas N. S. Hargis,
John Faddis,
James Child.

NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening in the store of the late William Whitted, Hillsborough, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

which they offer for sale at very low prices for Cash only. Having a partner or agent always in New York, and a store in Fayetteville, they will be enabled to add to their assortment

FRESH GOODS

almost weekly, and afford them at prices worthy the attention of every purchaser.

Feb. 12. 05—3w

In South Carolina John Bills has received sentence of death, and is to be executed on the 15th instant, for passing a counterfeit note of the Bank of the State!

Arrangement of the circuits of the Superior Courts of North Carolina for the year 1822:

	Spring.	*Fall.*
Edenton,	Paxton,	Norwood.
Newbern,	Daniel,	Paxton.
Wilmington,	Badger,	Nash.
Raleigh,	Norwood,	Daniel.
Hillsborough,	Donnell,	Badger.
Morgan.	Nash,	Donnell.

On Thursday morning, shortly after the melancholy conflagration of the Orphan House, it was currently reported, that when the fire was discovered, the upper part of the house was so generally filled with dense smoke that it was impossible to rescue the innocent children who lodged there, and that they must have been destroyed with the building—this deplorable circumstance seems to be too fatally confirmed, as no information has yet been obtained respecting any of the twenty-three children whose names were published in our last. *Amer. Daily Adv.*

The actual loss to the society occasioned by this accident, after deducting the amount insured, is upwards of 18,000 dollars; but the sympathy of the public seems to have awakened a spirit of liberality which will repair the loss, and once more provide a home for these unfortunate and destitute children.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, committees were appointed for the several wards and districts of the city and liberties to solicit donations.

The students of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, also held a meeting, and appointed a committee for the same purpose.

A bill granting 5,000 dollars for the relief of the Orphan Asylum, had *unanimously* passed in the house of representatives of the state.

The Washington Benevolent Society appropriated out of their funds 100 dollars for the use of the Orphan Asylum.

The Volunteer Company of Penn Township appropriated fifty dollars for the same benevolent purpose.

The managers of the theatre at Philadelphia paid to Mrs. Markoe, treasurer of the Orphan Asylum, 1403 dollars, the net proceeds of a performance for the benefit of that institution.

This is but the *commencement* of an effort to repair the loss sustained by the society.

We learn from Washington, that general Geo. Izard, late of the army of the United States, has been nominated by the president to succeed the hero of New Orleans as the governor of the Floridas. *Franklin Gaz.*

We some time since published an account of the murder of a Miss Hamilton, at Baltimore, by her lover, Joseph Thompson. He was convicted of the crime, and condemned to death. For some time past he had refused sufficient food to sustain life, and become very much emaciated. He died on the 20th ult.; and the coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict that "he came to his death by the visitation of God."

MARRIED,

On New Hope in this county, on the 24th ult. by John Blackwood, Esq. Mr. *John M'Cauley*, to Miss *Elizabeth M'Mullen*, of the former place.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
February 6	41	53	58
7	25	36	37
8	33	41	44
9	38	49	54
10	38	39	39
11	25	35	40
12	42	52	59

Candles and Garden Seeds.

12 BOXS Fayetteville Mould Candles, at the manufactory prices;
Also one box Garden Seeds,
For sale by

Birdsall & Co.

February 12. 05—3w

Subscribers to the

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

Young Men's Library and Debating Society.

AN adjourned meeting of the society will take place in the South Academy this evening at Candle light. The members and other young men are respectfully invited to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

Joseph A. Woods,
Secretary pro tem.

February 13, 1822. 105—

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

In and near Hillsborough.

THE subscriber being determined to pay his just debts and then seek another place of residence, will offer for sale at public auction, at the Market House, precisely at 3 o'clock on Monday the 25th inst. (it being court week), all his possessions and furniture that he can now spare, consisting of

A two story dwelling and store house, in which are eleven rooms, three fire places and a cellar. On the same lot is a kitchen, smoke house, dairy, meal house, lumber or carriage house, corn-crib, &c. all nearly new and well finished. Terms, five years credit for nearly the whole of the purchase money, with interest from the date, payable annually.

Also my meadow, within the limits of said town, containing five or six acres, now rich and well set with grass. The meadow will yield at least twenty or thirty thousand weight of the best hay annually. Terms, six and twelve months credit, with interest from the date, payable yearly.

Also, a small tract of land containing about thirty acres, lying within half a mile of the market house, with about six acres cleared, well manured and under good new fence. On this tract is about five acres of first rate meadow land. Terms, six, twelve and eighteen months credit, with interest from the date, payable annually.

One tract of land containing two hundred and twenty acres, on the waters of Eno River, nine miles North-west of Hillsborough, lying within one mile of two saw mills and one grist mill. There is on said land about sixty acres of cleared land, nearly all fresh. The said plantation is well watered, and lies well for cultivation, is under good fence, and has on it a large new framed barn, comfortable dwelling house, and other houses of convenience. Terms, five years credit, with interest from the date, payable annually.

Also my stock of goods on hand, on the following terms, viz: for all sums under two dollars, cash down; all above two and under five dollars, three months; all above five and under ten dollars, six months; all over ten dollars, twelve months.

Bond with approved security will be required in all cases.

Also will be sold at private sale

One other tract of land, lying on the waters of Flat River, in Person county, whereon Joseph Hargis now lives, containing one hundred acres more or less. On this tract is about fifteen or twenty acres of cleared land, nearly all fresh and under good fence. I would take in part payment for this tract of land two or three young horses, and for the balance will give any reasonable credit.

Thos. N. S. Hargis.

Feb. 11. 05—2w

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

At Mason Hall.

THE subscriber being determined to leave this part of the country, will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th March next, his property, consisting of

One hundred and eighty acres of land, very well adapted to the culture of any produce raised in this part of the country;

upon which are a large two story house, lately finished, in which are several commodious rooms with fire places; four other houses suitable for the accommodation of families to live in; a store house and counting room, also a ware house; a stone kitchen; two barns and stables, with stalls in them for a large number of horses; and several other necessary improvements. A good well of the best of water in the yard, in excellent order, which never fails; besides several good never failing springs, and a stream of water running through the land. This situation is very healthy, has the advantage of five mails every week, and is well known to be one among the best stands for entertainment in the United States, as also a most excellent stand for a store.

Will also be sold, furniture of every discription, and most of it new; also the balance of Store Goods, a stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs.

A credit will be given for all sums over one hundred dollars. The sale will continue from day to day till all is sold. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

A. Mason.

Mason Hall, Orange County, N. C. February 12, 1822. 05—tds

Notice to Patrollers.

THE committee appointed by the county court of Orange to adjudge the services of the patrollers in said county for the last year, will meet at the Tavern of William H. Adams, in Hillsborough, on the Wednesday of February court next, for that purpose. Those who have performed that duty, and expect to receive pay for the same, will produce proof thereof, to the committee on that day, otherwise they will not be paid for such service.

The Committee.

January 31, 1822. 04—3w

The following beautiful Hymn, written by the Rev. Mr. PIERPONT, was sung at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. WARE, at New-York:

O Thou, who art above all height!
Our God, our Father, and our Friend!
Beneath thy throne of love and light,
Let thine adoring children bend.

We kneel in praise,—that here is set
A vine that by thy culture grew.
We kneel in prayer, that thou would'st wet
Its opening leaves with heavenly dew.

Since thy young servant now hath given
Himself, his powers, his hopes, his youth,
To the great cause of truth and heaven;
Ba thou his guide, O God of truth!

Here may his doctrine drop like rain,
His speech like Hermon's dew distil,
Till green fields smile, and golden grain,
Ripe for the harvest, wait thy will.

And when he sinks in death by care,
Or pain, or toil, or years opprest;
O God! remember then our prayer,
And take his spirit to thy rest.

On the Importance of a Good Education.

We have daily cause to lament the depraved natures of our fellow men, and the debasing vices in which they indulge themselves—daily to mourn the existence of a fatal propensity to indulge in vitiated practices, from which flow a train of evils destructive of social order and domestic happiness, and frequently ending in deeds of desperation and bloodshed. Man is the creature of habit. By a well directed education, which shall cultivate the mind and early accustom it to walk in the beautiful and peaceful paths of knowledge and virtue, man soars above the beasts that perish, and is even elevated to a station little lower than the angels in heaven. But when his education is neglected; when slothful ignorance is suffered to debase his faculties and obscure the nobleness of his origin; why should we wonder if gambling and drunkenness and lewd debauchery should irresistibly hurry him to destruction!

The preceding remarks were occasioned by reading a late publication of the Rev. M. L. Weems, from which we have made the following extract. In introducing a story which forcibly illustrates the fatal consequences of a neglected education and the indulgence of evil propensities, he thus facetiously but emphatically expresses himself:

"Every man should set out with recollecting that his son is, by birth, a nobleman, or, as the Asiatics term it, "a bashaw of three tails," or natures.

"The 1st, is a mere ANIMAL NATURE, which eats and drinks, and sleeps and desires, very much like a monkey.

"The 2d, is a RATIONAL NATUAE, which thinks, and reads, and talks politics, and chops logic, and rambles through all the gardens of *arts* and *sciences*, feasting on all their fruits and flowers.

"The 3d, is a DIVINE NATURE, which *loves!* Aye *there's the excellence* —a *divine nature* which *loves*, and thereby has an interest in *all interests*, and a joy in *all joys*, from the archangel that shouts in heaven, down to the little lamb that plays on the sunny hill sides.

"These are the three natures which compose man; to *each* of which God has appointed its *suitable pleasures*; and man *must have* them *all*, otherwise he can never be completely happy. That which would satisfy an inferior nature cannot satisfy *him!* Give a pig, for example, enough to *eat* and *drink*, and you have a *happy pig*; because in eating and drinking, in basking and snoring, he is up to the pich of of his *capacity*. But not so your son. Meat and drink alone can't satisfy *him*, because he has still two other natures, and *each* of them far beyond the pig's mark. He has the *particula divina aurae*, the soul *created after the likeness of God*, and therefore capable of the endless feast of *knowing*, and of *loving*. He is constantly craving after this feast for his mind, as the pig is after food for his body. And though you feast your son's body never so daintily, you must feed his mind also, otherwise it will not be in your power to keep him from being dissatisfied and unhappy.

"Many a silly mother, after giving her son plum-cakes and custards, is surprised and vexed that he still continues silent and sad, though clothed in broad cloth and sitting on mahogany chairs by a marble slab'd fire side. The reason, madam, is immensely plain. You have cram'd your son, it is true, but it was only the pig part of him, (his body) and now that that coaser part is satisfied, he longs for something to gratify his nobler part, the mind. This awful truth is preached to you by every smiling little boy that you are blest with. After finishing his cakes and apples, how naturally does he throw his arms around your neck with an "*O Ma! come tell me that beautiful little story you told me last night.*" And when his sweet little eyes are heavy and half closed in sleep, how suddenly are they opened again, sparkling with curiosity, the moment you begin some pretty tale to *delight his mind?* and how frequently has he neglected his *bread and butter* for the dearer pleasure of reading a beautiful *new book!*

"Is not this enough to shew you what a noble tenant lodges in your little son's body? Now, according to your care to supply that divine guest with *suitable pleasures*, it all depends whether your son shall be a wise and happy man, or an ignorant and miserable one. *Pleasures*, your son *must* have: God created him for them: he will never be easy without them, and if you won't afford him the *best* pleasures, rather than have none at all he will take up with the *worst*. In short, if you won't give him the pleasures of the *gentleman* and *christian*, he will have those of the *brute* and *rascal*. And the only way under heaven to preserve your son from the infamy and ruin of *drinking*, *raking*, *gambling*, and *swindling*, is to give him an early relish for the refined and elegant pleasures of *knowledge* and *virtue*. O! then if you truly love your son, hasten to spread those pleasures before him. Open to him the various treasures of a good education. Keep him in the cheerful and moralizing walks of industry. But, above all, strive to teach him that sublimest and sweetest of all sciences, the knowledge of his God. This will give him new eyes to see, new ears to hear, and a new heart to feel and to rejoice in every thing around him. Filled thus with habitual love, joy, and peace, his life shall roll on like a pleasant and refreshing stream, till mingled with the great ocean of his being, he shall forever thank his parents who thus lovingly directed his course."

A DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS,

Or a Duality of Person in the same Individual.

The following extraordinary circumstance was communicated by Dr. Mitchill, of New-York, to the Rev. Dr. Nott, president of Union College, in a letter dated January 16, 1816, and published in the Medical Repositary for 1817. The respectability of the source from whence the particulars were derived, forbids us to doubt the facts as related; and we are left to conjecture the cause of so wonderful a phenomenon, without the possibility of coming to a satisfacto conclusion.

"When I was employed, early in December, 1815, with several other gentlemen, in doing the duty of a visitor to the United States Military Academy at West-Point, a very extraordinary case of *double consciousness*, in a woman, was related to me by one of the professors. Major Ellicot, who so worthily occupies the mathematical chair in that seminary, vouched for the correctness of the following narrative, the subject of which is related to him by blood, and, at this time, an inhabitant of one of the western counties of Pennsylvania:—

Miss. R— possessed naturally a very good constitution, and arrived to adult age without having it impaired by disease. She possessed an excellent capacity, and had enjoyed fair opportunities to acquire knowledge. Besides the domestic arts and social attainments, she had improved her mind by reading and conversation, and was well versed in penmanship. Her memory was capacious, and stored with a copious stock of ideas.

Unexpectedly, and without any kind of forewarning, she fell into a profound sleep, which continued several hours beyond the ordinary term. On waking, she was discovered to have lost every trait of acquired knowledge. Her memory was *tabula rasa;* all vestiges, both of words and of things, were obliterated and gone. It was found necessary for her to learn every thing again. She even acquired, by new efforts, the arts of spelling, reading, writing, and calculating, and gradually became acquainted with the persons and objects around, like a being for the first time brought into the world. In these exercises she made considerable proficiency.

But, after a few months, another fit of somnolency invaded her. On rousing from it, she found herself restored to the state she was before the first paroxysm; but was wholly ignorant of every event and occurrence that had befallen her afterwards. The former condition of her existence she now calls the *old* state, and the latter the *new* state; and she is as unconcious of her *double* character as two distinct persons are of their respective separate natures.

For example, in her old state she possesses all her original knowledge; in her new state only what she has acquired since. If a gentleman or lady be introduced to her in the *old* state, she will not know that person in the *new* state, and *vice versa;* and so of all other matters. To know them satisfactorily, she must learn them in *both* states.

In the *old* state she possesses fine powers of penmanship; while, in the *new*, she writes a poor and awkward hand, having not had time or means to become expert.

During four years and upwards, she has undergone periodical transitions from one of these states to the other. The alternations are always consequent upon a long and sound sleep. Both the lady and her family are now capable of conducting the affair without embarrassment. By simply knowing whether she is in the *old* or the *new* state, they regulate the intercourse, and govern themselves accordingly.

My learned friend the Rev. Timothy Alden, of Meadville, knows Miss R—, and is engaged in drawing up the history of her curious case, and he has promised, in due time, to send it to me complete."

From the (Ohio) Moral Advocate.

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is related of General——. He was engaged on a tour to the northwest, some time since the late war; for the purpose (among other objects) of selecting and obtaining from the Indians, a site for a military post. He was attended by a small party, and they were unarmed. Before he had succeeded in his object, the Indians conceived a design of murdering him and his party, and they accordingly fixed the time for carrying their purpose into execution. A trader who resided on the spot, communicated the plot to the general, and proposed as the only possible chance of escape, that he should take shelter in his house; supposing that he might perhaps have influence with them, sufficient to keep them from breaking into his house to perpetrate the intended massacre. The general received the intelligence; his own observation of the countenances and movements of the Indians, left him no room to doubt its correctness. But he was unwilling to accept the offer of the trader. He thought it would derogate from the character he had obtained, to leave his tent, and take shelter in a private house. —His situation was perilous. The hour had almost arrived, and there was no possibility of escape or defence.—In this extremity he determined on a bold experiment. With the aid of the trader, though not without difficulty, he succeeded in collecting the chiefs in council, but their menacing countenances gave evidence of the determination they had formed. At that critical moment, the assembly exhibited a most interesting scene.—The general with his little handful of men, all unarmed, in the heart of the Indian country, was surrounded by many times their own number of Indians, determined on the work of death, equipped for the horrid purpose, and waiting only for the signal of onset.

The general arose with composure. He told them the object of his visit; that *their* happiness was also contemplated. That he came among them as among brothers. He had brought no forces, nor even arms with which to defend himself. You see, said he, I have nothing but *this*, streching out his hand with his cane. He reminded them that he was in the midst of their people, and he looked to *them* for protection.—They had listened with increasing attention to his discourse thus far. But here they would no longer remain in silent attention. They leaped from their seats, and rushing to him with all the ardor of friendship, they caught him in their arms—hugged him; gave him every assurance of protection, and during his stay among them, fully realized their promises.

The result of this affair was highly creditable to the parties. But the principal object of introducing it here, is to illustrate the practical effects of pacific measures.—

Had the American officer considered himself in a situation to make a show of defence, he would have felt himself bound by the maxims of his profession to have assumed the attitude of defiance. An engagement would have been the natural consequence: perhaps a number of lives lost, and the final result difficult to be even conjectured. But he convinced them that he had no hostile designs—that he was *unprepared*, and even at their mercy. The success was complete. His safety did not depend on being prepared to chastise aggression. The officer alluded to is very respectfully requested to correct any misstatements which may have been made. It is due to himself and to the public to give his name, but it has been suppressed for the present, that an opportunity may be given for the editor, to receive any correction or additional information.

FALSE FRIENDSHIP.

A FRAGMENT.

"My dear friend, you are heartily welcome to town, (said a spruce-dressed citizen, as he helped his country friend to alight from the stage;) pray come home with me: I expect you will make my house your own while you stay in town: there is nothing in my power I will not do to make it agreeable to you. I have depended upon your company—my whole house is at your service."

This overacted complaisance made me suspect his sincerity, or that he had some sinister point in view: so, putting my ring on my finger, I followed him home.

I am greatly obliged to you, (said the country gentleman, as he sat down to the breakfast table;) the invitation you have given me is very acceptable: I have lost the estate I have been so long at law about, for want of sufficient evidence; and when I have paid the costs, I shall not have more than two hundred pounds left, with which I mean to purchase an annuity: therefore I shall make your house my home till I can settle my affairs.

It may be some time before you can settle your business to your satisfaction, replied the citizen, his features contracted into cold civility; and I expect a gentleman to take my first floor in about a week: I am very sorry I cannot accommodate you longer.

My dear Mr. Woollet, cries the wife hastily entering, I am vastly glad to see you.

Mr. Woollet has lost his law-suit, my dear, said the husband.

The smile of welcome was instantly changed into a look of amazement; she had advanced to give him her hand; but on his attempting to salute her, she withdrew her cheek, exclaiming, I am sorry for his disappointment; and began to make the tea.

He drank two dishes of tea, and then asked his friend to lend him two guineas. He had it not in the house. Trade was very precarious— again mentioned his expected lodger, and recommended a mean room to his friend, at a half a crown per week, in an obscure lane in the city.

Oh! self-interest! how dost thou deaden every virtue, lead to hypocrisy and vice, and make us what we should be ashamed to own—mean, avaricious and unfeeling. Would I change the feeling heart for all the interested views this world affords? Oh, no! Give me sensibility to feel as I ought, my own happiness.

It is vexatious, said Mr. Woollet, as he arose from breakfast, that I cannot stay here, as I have no ready money to procure a lodging—no answer was made.

Can't I have a room on your second floor, Mr. Saveall?

Really, sir, they are all occupied.

I do not know what to do: I must beg you to lend me half a guinea till next week.

I cannot, upon my word, sir.

Mr. Woollet summoned up a look of expressive contempt, and fixing his eyes on his false friend, cried— He who can refuse half a guinea to my necessities, shall never share in my prosperity.—Know, selfish man, I have gained my case, and am at this moment master of two thousand pounds per annum. Then turning from them, hastily left the house.

I stood for a moment to view their confusion: they spoke not a word, but giving each other the keenest looks of reproach, separated in sullen silence.

From the Zanesville Express.

"I DON'T CARE."

My mother said to me once, when I was quite a lad, "Humphrey, bye and bye you will be a man; what do you think will become of you, when you will be obliged to provide for yourself?" "I don't care," said I. Never while I live shall I forget the expression of the good old lady's countenance at that moment. With all the natural solicitude of a parent for the future welfare of an only son, speaking from her eyes, she regarded me steadfastly for some moments, and then said, in a tone which can never be eradicated from my memory, "Humphrey, never utter that sentence again. As you value your own happiness, and your future prospects, guard against that expression."

I was some time at a loss to know why so strong an injunction was given against the utterance of a sentence, which I had been led to consider as perfectly harmless, and which was in every body's mouth. My mother, however, gave no explanation, and left me to learn from experience, the truth and propriety of her admonition.

In my journey through life, the early lessons of my parent have been of infinite service to me, and learned me to draw conclusions from circumcumstances, among which are the following:—

When I see a man possessed of all the qualities necessary to render him an esteemed, respectable and useful member of society, rioting in floods of inebriety, and wringing from the anguish stricken bosom of a tender wife, the bitterest pangs of penury, I involuntarily conclude that he has adopted "I don't care" for his motto, and is determined to quaff the poisonous draught, until he has brought himself to a level with the brute creation, and buried what few remaining cares may possess his mind, in the oblivion of continual intoxication.

When I see a human being dragged before a tribunal of justice to receive his sentence for the commission of some crime, methinks the culprit thus arraigned, might by viewing his past conduct trace the cause of this punishment to the too frequent use of this sentence.

When I see a young man, possessed of all the qualities which nature can bestow, spending his time and fortune in the fantastic rounds of fashion and extravagance, strenously refusing the entreaties of his friends, to pay more attention to the improvement of his mind, I am led to think that that young man is endeavoring to forget the past, and "don't care" for the future.

Lastly, when I see a man, perhaps trembling on the awful verge of a still more awful eternity, scoffing at religion, and disdaining saint-like admonitions, I at once say to myself, that man "don't care" what will become of him, when he shall be called upon to render up his accounts of earthly deeds.

HUMPHREY DOBBINS.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes to open a Night School in the south Academy Building. In this school all branches of education will be taught, corresponding with most of our English schools. The terms will be two dollars per quarter, payable in advance. The students will provide their own candles. The school will commence on Monday next, the 11th instant.

Thomas Loring.

☞ The *D.AY SCHOOL* will be continued by the subscriber, under the superintendance of the Rev. J. Witherspoon; in which, in addition to the usual branches, every attention will be paid to instruct the pupils in writing the English language with propriety. T. L.

Feb. 5. 04—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 18th day of March next, at the Market-House in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, the following tracts of Land, viz.

Eight hundred acres, called the Holme tract, adjoining lands of Robert Vanhook and others;

Three hundred acres, called Glenn's tract; and

Nine hundred acres of land, the tract whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, on the waters of Stories creek, and adjoining the lands of Edwards and others, lying and being in the county of Person. Also,

Two lots in the town of Milton, on Bridge street; levied on as the property of Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection, issued from the Circuit Court for the district of North Carolina. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshal*,
By James Turner, *Dep. marshal.*

Feb. 4. 04—6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Allison, late of Hillsborough, deceased, by bond, note, accounts, for house rent, or otherwise, are requested to make payment without delay, or secure the payment thereof to the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive payment, and grant discharges. And those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Frederick Nash,
David Yarbrough,
William Shaw,
A. B. Bruce,

Hillsborough, Jan 26, 1822. 03—6w